FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Version # _____ APP # 700213

Agency Information

(Carefully read the instructions before completing this form)

1. Agency Information

a. Agency Name: USFS - Tahoe National Forest
b. Organizational Unit:
c. Address: 631 Coyote Street

e. City: Nevada City State: CA Zip: 95959
f. Federal Id Number: 72-0564834 DUNS Number:
g. Agency fiscal year (begining month and day): October-01
h. Agency Type (Please check one)

- ○ City
- ○ County
- ◉ U.S. Forest Service
- ○ U.S. Forest Service - Patrol District
- ○ U.S. Bureau of Land Management
- ○ Other Federal Agency
- ○ Federally Recognized Native American Tribe
- ○ Educational Institution
- ○ Nonprofit Organization - 501(c)(3) status only
- ○ State Agency
- ○ District

2. Project Information

a. Project Name: General Application Requirements
b. Is implementing agency same as Agency (Please select Yes or No) ◉ Yes ○ No
c. Implementing Agency Name:
d. Amount of Funds Requested Project Cost

Project Request(s) Summary

#	Project Type	Project Title	Grant Request	Match	Total Project Cost
1	G08-02-20-G01	Ground Operations	446,000	210,000	656,000
2	G08-02-20-P01	YRRD Travel Management Implementation	53,000	23,000	76,000
3		TOTAL	499,000	233,000	732,000

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3. Contact

a. Authorized Representative

Name	Tom Quinn				
Title	Forest Supervisor				
Mailing Address	631 Coyote Street				
City	Nevada City	State	CA	Zip	95959
Telephone	(530) 478-6100			Fax	
E-mail Address	tquinn01@fs.fed.us				

b. Project Administrator

Name	David Michael				
Title	Grants Program Manager				
Mailing Address	Tahoe National Forest				
City	Nevada City	State	CA	Zip	95959
Telephone	(530) 478-6183			Fax	(530) 478-6109
E-mail Address	demichael@fs.fed.us				

c. Project Administrator

Name	Keith Brown				
Title	Recreation Supervisor				
Mailing Address	631 coyote street				
City	Nevada City	State	CA	Zip	95959
Telephone	(530) 478-6210			Fax	(530) 478-6109
E-mail Address	kmbrown@fs.fed.us				

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A. Location Map

Attachments: Location Map

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A. Equipment Inventory

Has your agency purchased any Equipment with OHV Trust Funds within the last five (5) years? (Please select Yes or No) (•) Yes ( ) No

#	Item Description	Make	Model	Model Year	Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) or Serial Number	Project Agreement Number
1	Motorcycle (East Zone)	Yamaha	TTR-125	2006	9C6CE12Y360616316	OR-2-T-93
2	Motorcycle (LE)	Suzuki	DRZ400SK9	2009	JS1SK43A1921001551	G07-02-20-L01
3	Snowmobile (Forest LE)	Yamaha	RX10MWL	2007	JYE8FS0057A004251	G07-02-20-L01
4	Snowmobile (Forest LE)	Yamaha	RX10MWL	2007	JYE8FS0057A004252	G07-02-20-L01
5	ATV (ARRD LE)	Suzuki	King Quad	2007	5SAAL42A777112954	OR-2-T-100
6	ATV (ARRD LE)	Suzuki	King Quad	2007	5SAAL42A677107633	OR-2-T-100

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PART 1 - ITEM 1. DETERMINE THE NEED FOR FULL FULL HABITAT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (HMP)

All Applicants submitting Projects involving Ground Disturbing Activities are subject to HMP requirements. The HMP must cover the combined Project Area of all proposed Projects with Ground Disturbing Activities.

Applicants able to certify that none of the proposed activities listed in the Application in areas open to legal OHV Recreation contain any risk factors to special-status species and/or sensitive habitats shall submit only HMP Part 1. Applicants who cannot certify that the proposed activities listed in the Application in areas open to legal OHV Recreation do not contain any risk factors to special-status species and/or sensitive habitats shall submit HMP Parts 1 and 2.

1. Do any of your proposed projects involve Ground Disturbing Activities? (Please select Yes or No) — (●) Yes ( ) No
2. Can the Applicant certify that none of the proposed Projects with Ground Disturbing Activities in areas open to legal OHV Recreation contain any risk factors to special-status species and/or sensitive habitats? (If you checked 'Yes', you are done with HMP) (Please select Yes or No) — ( ) Yes (●) No

PART 2 - RISK ANALYSIS, MANAGEMENT PROGRAM AND REPORTING

PART 2 - Section I. Summary of HMP Changes

Has the Applicant previously submitted a HMP Part 2 that is currently in use in the proposed Project Area? (Please select Yes or No) — (●) Yes ( ) No

Table 1 - Summary of HMP Changes

Changes from Previous Year	Section Where Change Occurs
Additional special status species were included or changes to species status have been made. The Management Indicator Species (MIS) List for the Tahoe NF was amended in December 2007. MIS that are no longer on the current MIS list were removed, and new species were added to Table 2, unless the species was deemed to be considered a "Species of Special Concern". In addition, the Bald Eagle was removed from the list of federally threatened species and so, Table 2 reflects a change from federally threatened to Forest Service Sensitive (FSS). In addition, the Forest Service Sensitive Plant list was revised, so Table 2 reflects the changes to the sensitive plant list.	Part 2 - Section II - Table 2
New maps were made to reflect the most current information on species distributions.	Part 2 - Section III - Maps

PART 2 - Section II - Special Status Species

Table 2 - Table of All Special-Status Species and Any Other Species of Local Concern That Were Considered for Inclusion in the HMP

Species	Listing Status	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence	Addressed by HMP? If not explain why?
BIRDS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Bald eagle (Halieatus leucocephalus)	FSS, SLC	Nests in conifer forest near large bodies of water (reservoirs). Nest tree is usually a ponderosa pine.	OHV use does occur within close proximity of known nest sites.	Yes
Black swift (Cypseloides niger)	CSSC	Nests on steep, rocky cliffs located behind or adjacent to waterfalls in deep canyons.	Potential habitat occurs along the North Fork of the American and the Middle Fork American Rivers.	No, breeding habitat does not occur along or within close proximity to OHV trails on the TNF.
Black-backed woodpecker (Picoides arcticus)	FSMIS	Uses medium and large snags in severely burned coniferous forests within 6-8 years of a stand-replacing fire.	The most suitable habitat are more recent stand replacing fires, such as the American River and Yuba River Fire Complexes of 2008.	No, OHV use not likely to affect this species or its habitat components. Snag removal in burned forests would not occur as part of the OHV maintenance program.
California spotted owl (Strix occidentalis occidentalis)	FSS, FSMIS, CSSC	Nesting habitat contains >70% canopy closure; foraging habitat >40% cc. In general, preference is shown for stands with ~2 layers, but open enough.	OHV trails overlap with spotted owl Protected Activity Center (PC016).	Yes
Coopers hawk (Accipiter cooperii)	CSSC	Nests in dense stands of conifer or hardwood forests.	Suitable habitat distributed across the TNF	Yes
Fox sparrow (Passerella ilaca)	FSMIS	Shrubland (west-slope chaparral types), including montane chaparral and mixed chaparral.	Suitable habitat occurs on the west side of the Forest on the Yuba River and American River Ranger Districts.	Yes
Golden eagle (Aquila chrysaetos)	CSSC	Nests on cliffs in rugged, open habitats with canyons and escarpments.	OHV use does not occur within close proximity to suitable nesting habitat.	No. Disturbance from OHV use is not likely due to distance of OHV routes from suitable habitat. Nearest suitable habitat > 2 miles from OHV trails.

Great gray owl (Strix nebulosa)	FSS	Nests in large broken-top snags within mixed coniferous forest in association with large meadows (usually > 20 acres).	Potentially suitable habitat occurs on the Forest.	Yes. Potential habitat exists and a few recent sightings have been documented on the TNF. Quantitative information on great gray owl nesting and reproduction on the TNF is unknown.
Greater sandhill crane (Grus canadensis tabida)	FSS	Breeds in wet meadow, shallow lacustrine, and fresh emergent wetland habitat.	Known breeding sites located at Kyburz Flat and Carman Valley on the Sierraville RD	No. Breeding habitat located at Kyburz Flat and Carman Valley for the is protected and no OHV/OSV trails near these sites.
Hairy woodpecker (Picoides villosus)	FSMIS	Medium and large snags in green forest	Suitable habitat for this species occurs across the Tahoe NF.	No. OHV activity would not affect the species or it habitat components on the TNF. Snags are not removed as part of the OHV maintenance program.
Harlequin duck	FSC	Nests on riverbanks along shallow, swift rivers. Prefers islands in rivers.	Sightings and suitable habitat on the North Fork of the American River.	No. OHV activity would not affect the species or its habitat components on the TNF.
Mountain quail (Oreortyx pictus)	FSMIS	Prefers montane and subalpine habitats. Found seasonally in open, brushy conifer forest, deciduous forest and woodland, and chaparral.	Habitat occurs in montane and subalpine areas across the TNF.	Yes
Northern goshawk (Accipiter gentilis)	FSS, FSMIS	Breeds in mature conifer forests within close proximity to water.	Goshawk and suitable habitat distributed across the TNF. Several known breeding territories overlap with OHV routes and staging areas.	Yes

Osprey (Pandion halieaetus)	CSSC	Nests at the top of large snags or dead-topped trees near large bodies of water.	Potential habitat found at most reservoirs across the Forest including Lake Valley, Sugar Pine, Boca, Stampede, Bullard's Bar, Jackson Neadows reservoirs and others	Yes
Peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus antutum)	SLC	Uses vertical cliff habitat with large potholes or ledges for nesting.	OHV use does not occur within close proximity to suitable nesting habitat.	No. Disturbance from OHV use is not likely due to distance of OHV routes from suitable habitat. Nearest suitable habitat >2 miles from OHV trails.
Sooty (blue) grouse (Dendragapus obscurus)	FSMIS	Found in open, medium to mature forests of fir, Douglas fir, and other conifer types, interspersed with medium to large openings.	Habitat for this species occurs across the TNF.	Yes
Willow flycatcher (Empidonax traillii)	FSS, SE	Willow or other riparian shrub habitat associated with large, wet meadows.	Several breeding sites occur on the SVRD, TKRD, and YRRD.	Yes
Yellow warbler (Dendoica petechia brewesteri)	CSSC, FSMIS	Seems to have an affinity to riparian woodland habitat. However, nests in a variety of shrub habitat including riparian woodlands, montane chaparral, and montane conifer forests with a Ceanothus and manzanita understory.	Potential habitat occurs on the TNF.	No. OHV activity would have minimal or no impact to nesting activity or habitat of this species.
MAMMALS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

American marten (Martes americana)	FSS, FSMIS	Denning habitat: mixed coniferous forests with 60-100% canopy cover, within close proximity to dense riparian corridors.	Species is well-distributed across the TNF within suitable habitat.	Yes, unknown how OHV may affect the behavior of individuals. However, OHV not expected to be a concern. Maintenance of habitat componenets should provide for species distribution across the TNF.
Black Bear (Ursus americana)	SLC	Uses a variety of habitats, particularly forested areas with a wide variety of seral stages.	Suitable habitat for this species is distributed across the TNF.	Yes
California wolverine (Gulo gulo luteus)	FSS, SE	Considered to be dependent on coniferous forests, however, use of forest habitat by wolverines is unknown.	Considered to be rare in California. A single male wolverine was detected in 2008 on the Sierraville and Truckee Ranger Districts. In 2009 detections of the same male was located on Sierra Pacific Industries land in close proximity to the 2008 locations. Several unverified, incidental signtings have been reported on the Tahoe NF.	No, summer ohv use will not affect wolverine denning habitat in the higher elevation subalpine and alpine regions, generally above 8,000 feet elevation.
Mule Deer (Odocoileus hemionus)	SLC, FSMIS	Uses a variety of habitats. Occurs in early to mid-successional stages of most forest types, woodlands, and shrublands. Key fawning habitat comprised of dense shrublands and forests, dense herbaceous vegetation, riparian habitat, and mountain shrub habitats.	Suitable habitat for this species is distributed across the TNF.	Yes
Northern flying squirrel (Glaucomys sabrinus)	FSMIS	Management indicator species on the Tahoe NF for late seral closed canopy coniferous forests.	Suitable habitat distributes across the TNF.	No, OHV activities not likely to affect the species.

Pacific fisher (Martes pennanti)	FSS, FSMIS	Denning habitat: mixed coniferous forests with 60-100% canopy cover, within close proximity to dense riparian corridors.	Potential habitat occurs on the TNF.	No, potential habitat exists, and surveys to protocol have not detected the species. Species considered to be absent in the central Sierra Nevada range.
Pallid bat (Antrozous pallidus)	FSS, CSSC	Uses a variety of habitats, most common in open, dry habitats that contain rocky areas for roosting. Roost sites include rock crevices, tree hollows, mines, caves and structures. Appears to be a strong affinity for black oaks. Has been known to roost in tree cavities of large snags.	Suitable habitat for this species is distributed across the TNF.	No, OHV activities on TNF not likely to affect species. Snags are not removed as part of the OHV maintenance program.
Sierra Nevada red fox (Vulpes vulpes necator)	FSS	Coniferous forests interspersed with riparian and meadows. Prefers red fir, lodgepole pine and subalpine conifer forests in the higher elevations (>7,000ft.).	Species dostribution is not known in the Sierra.	No, potential habitat exists, but surveys to protocol have not detected the species.
Townsend's big-eared bat (Corhynorhinus townsendii)	FSS	Roosts in caves, abandoned mines, and buildings.	Known maternal roost occurs on DVRD. There are no OHV trails near this site.	No, OHV activities not likely to affect species.
Western red bat (Lasiurus blossevilii	FSS	Found in oak woodlands below 3,000 feet	OHV trails on the TNF are generally located above 3,000 feet.	No, OHV activities not likely to affect species.
FISH	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hardhead (Mylopharodon conocephalus)	FSS	Low to mid-elevation streams (up to 4,390 feet) in the main Sacramento-San Joaquin drainage.	Large stream systems below 4,390 feet elevation.	No, OHV routes would not affect this species or its habitat because hardhead usually in larger rivers and streams; OHV routes are in headwater reaches, rather than mainstem of large river systems.

Lahontan cutthroat trout (Onchorhynchus clarki henshawi)	FT	Habitat is found only on the eastside of the Sierra Nevada in a few isolated tributaries to the Truckee River.	Currently occupied habitat includes: Independence Lk, Independence Cr, Pole Cr, Macklin Cr, East Fork Cr, and tributary to East Fork Ck.	No, OHV routes would not affect this species or its habitat.
Lahontan Lake tui chub (Gila bicolor pectinifer)	FSS	Lake Tahoe population is the only confirmed population in the Sierra Nevada.	Boca, Stampede, and Prosser Reservoirs connected by the Truckee River drainage are potential habitat for this species.	No, OHV routes would not affect this species or its habitat.
REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
California red-legged frog (Rana aurora draytonii)	FT	Breeds in a variety of aquatic/riparian habitats (streams, deep pools, backwater areas, ponds, and marshes) below 5,000 ft.	OHV activities could directly and indirectly affect RLF breeding where OHV trails occur below 5,000 ft.	No, OHV routes would not affect this species or its habitat.
Foothill yellow-legged frog (Rana boylii)	FSS, FSC, CSSC	Rocky perennial streams and rivers in a variety of habitats.	OHV activities could directly and indirectly affect FYLF breeding where OHV trails occur below 6,000 ft.	Yes
Sierra Nevada (mountain) yellow-legged frog (Rana muscosa)	FSS, FSC, CSSC	Streams, lakes, ponds, and meadow wetlands at high elevations (above 6,000 ft).	OHV activities could directly and indirectly affect MYLF breeding where OHV trails occur below 6,000 ft.	Yes
Northern leopard frog (Rana pipiens)	FSS	Springs, slow-flowing streams, marshes, bogs, ponds, canals, and reservoirs, usually in permanent and semi-permanent water.	On the TNF, the only drainage to potentially support endemic populations of this species is the Truckee River drainage.	No, OHV trails would not affect this species or its habitat.
Northwestern pond turtle (Clemmys marmorata marmorata)	FSS, FSC, CSSC	Permanent ponds, lakes, streams, irrigation ditches or permanent pools along intermittent streams below 6,000 ft.	TNF sightings are only known from the Yuba River drainage associated with pond habitat.	No, OHV trails would not affect this species or its habitat.
INVERTEBRATES	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
California floater (Anodonta californiensis)	FSS	Lakes and slow rivers, on soft substrates	Reported to occur on private land in Donner Lake, but sighting is unconfirmed historic sighting from the 1950's.	No, OHV trails would not affect this species or its habitat.

Great Basin rams-horn snail (Helisoma newberryi newberryi)	FSS	Large lakes and slow rivers including large	Suitable habitat occurs within slow segments of the	No, OHV trails would not affect this species or its habitat.
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle (Desmocerus claifornicus dimorphus)	FT	Elderberry plants	No habitat occurs on the Tahoe NF.	No, habitat for this species does not occur on the TNF.
PLANTS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Carson Range rock cress (Arabis rigidissima var. demota)	FSS, CNPS, 1 B	Gravelly or rocky areas in coniferous forests.	Suitable habitat occurs on the Truckee and Sierraville RD, 2 locations known near Martis Peak on the LTBMU.	No, OHV routes would not affect this species or its habitat.
Webber's milk vetch (Astragalus webberi)	FSS, CNPS, 1 B	Coniferous forests, 2,700 to 4,000 ft.	Suitable habitat for this species occurs on the westside of the TNF. It is only known from the Plumas NF.	No, currently this plant is not known from the Tahoe NF.
Upswept moonwort (Botrychium ascendens)	FSS, CNPS, 2.3	Moist and riparian areas (seeps, meadows, and forested areas near streams) above 4,000 ft.	Known occurrences on the TNF.	Yes, OHV use near the Pierce wetland area on the Yuba River Ranger District has potential to affect this species.
Scalloped moonwort (Botrychium crenulatum)	FSS, CNPS, 2.2	Moist and riparian areas (seeps, meadows, and forested areas near streams) above 4,000 ft.	Known occurrences on the TNF.	Yes. Known occurrences not affected by OHV activities at present, however, suitable habitat has the potential to be affected by OHV activities.
Slender moonwort (Botrychium lineare)	FSS, CNPS, 1B.3	Moist and riparian areas (seeps, meadows, and forested areas near streams) above 4,000 ft.	Suitable habitat occurs on the TNF.	No. Species not known to occur on the TNF.
Common moonwort (Botrychium neolunaria ined.)	FSS, CNPS, 2.3	Moist and riparian areas (seeps, meadows, and forested areas near streams) above 4,000 ft.	Suitable habitat occurs on the TNF.	No. Not known to occur on the TNF.

Mingan moonwort (botrychium minganense)	FSS, CNPS, 2.2	Moist and riparian areas (seeps, meadows, and forested areas near streams) above 4,000 ft.	Suitable habitat occurs on the TNF.	No. Not known to occur on the TNF.
Western goblin (botrychium montanum)	FSS, CNPS, 2.1	Moist and riparian areas (seeps, meadows, and forested areas near streams) above 4,000 ft.	Suitable habitat occurs on the TNF.	No. Not known to occur on the TNF.
Moss,(Bruchia bolanderi)	FSS, CNPS, List 2	Meadows and seeps along streambanks within montane coniferous forests, 5,000 to 8,000 ft.	One known occurrence on the TNF in the Castle Peak area.	No. OHV activity will not affect the known occurrence.
Pleasant Valley mariposa lily (Calochortus clavatus va. avius)	FSS, CNPS, 1 B	Rocky places of coniferous forests, 3,000-5,000 ft.	No occurrences have been found on the TNF.	No. Species has not been found on the TNF.
Mariposa clarkia (Clarkia biloba ssp. brandegeae)	FSS, CNPS, 1 B	Woodlands and chaparral, 2,500 ft and below	Known occurrences are on the YRRD along Hwy 49 and private land near Nevada City.	No. Species has not been found during baseline surveys conducted in 2001.
Fungi (Cudonia monticola)	FSS, CNPS	Litter and decaying wood	One known occurence in the Yuba Pass area near Lincoln Creek Campground.	No. Species is not expected to be affected by OHV trails.
Clustered lady's slipper (cypripedium fasciculatum)	FSS, CNPS, 4	Moist mixed conifer, 500-6,000'.	Along forest roads on the Yuba River Ranger District.	No, OHV trails would not affect this species or its habitat.
Mountain lady's slipper (Cypripedium montanum)	FSS, CNPS	Openings in forested areas, below 7,000'.	Potential habitat for this species exists on the TNF.	No. Has not been found on the TNF.
Subalpine fireweed (Eplobium howellii_	FSS, CNPS, 1 B	Meadows and seeps, subalpine coniferous forests; 6,000-9,000'.	Kwown occurrences occur in the Yuba Pass area.	No, OHV trails would not affect this species or its habitat.
Starved daisy (Erigeron miser)	FSS, CNPS, 1 B	Granite clefts within conifer forests above 6,000 ft.	Occurs on YRRD, SVRD, and TKRD. At least one occurrence is adjacent to the Fordyce OHV trail	Yes

Donner Pass buckwheat (Eriogonum umbelatum var. torreyanum)	FSS	Dry, gravelly or stoney sites: often on harsh exposed areas such as ridgetops or steep slopes; 6,000 to 8,500 ft.	Primarily TKRD in the Donner Pass area; few locations on the SVRD.	No, OHV routes would not affect this species or its habitat.
Moss (Fissidens aphelotaxifolius	FSS, CNPS 2	Wet soil, humus and rocks along narrow streams and in the vicinity of small waterfalls, and in damp or wet crevices of cliffs.	Known from the Klamath and the Sierra National Forests.	No. Has not been found on the TNF.
Butte County fritillary (Fritillaria eastwoodiae)	FSS, CNPS 3	Dry slopes in chaparral, foothill woodland, and conifer forests; 100 to 5,000 ft. elevation.	Along roads on the westside districts. However, known FREA occurrences are not located along OHV trails and no plants were found during baseline surveys completed in 2001. Nearest known location is 1 mile from OHV trail.	Yes
Blandow's bog-moss (Helodium blandowii)	FSS, CNPS 2	Wet meadows and seeps in subalpine coniferous forest and alpine lakes.	Nearest known location is on the Humboldt-Toiyabe NF at Tahoe Meadows.	No. Has not been found on the TNF.
Water lichen (Hydrothryia venosa)	FSS	Mountain streams.	Not known to occur on the TNF, suitable habitat occurs.	No, has not been found on the TNF.
Sierra valley ivesia (Ivesia aperta var. aperta)	FSS, CNPS, 1 B	Great Basin scrub, coniferous forests, meadows and seeps, pinyon-juniper woodland, vernal pools, 4,000 to 7,500 ft.	Within suitable habitat, has been found along roads on the Sierraville RD.	Yes
Dog Valley ivesia (Ivesia aperta var. canina)	FSS, CNPS, 1 B	Openings of lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps (xeric)/volcanic, rocky; elevation 5,000 to 7,000 feet.	Suitable habitat for this species on the eastside of the TNF.	No, has not been found on the TNF; only known to occur in Dog Valley on the eastslope near Reno, NV.
Plumas ivesia (Ivesia sericoleuca)	FSS, CNPS, 1 B	Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, vernal pools/vernally mesic, usually volcanic; 4,600 to 7,500 ft.	Many locations on the eastside of the Forest, including several occurrences along roads.	Yes

Webber's ivesia (Ivesia webberi)	FSS, CNPS, 1 B	Dry barren goround in open patches of volcanic ash in sagebrush steppe habitat, 4,500 to 6,300.	Suitable habitat for this species occurs on the eastside of the TNF.	No, OHV routes would not affect this species or its habitat and species has not been found on the Forest.
Cantelow's lewisia (Lewisia cantelovii)	FSS, CNPS, 1 B	Wet metamorphic rock cliffs and outcrops, moist granite cliffs, usually in moss or club moss; 1,300 to 5,000 ft.	Occurrences are found along roads on the NCRD and DVRD within the Yuba River drainages.	Yes
Hutchins lewisia (Lewisia kelloggii ssp. hutchinsonii)	FSS	Usually on ridgetops or relatively flat open areas with widely spaced trees in partial to full sun. Most soils are reported to be sandy granitic to erosive volcanic with granitic boulders.	Several known locations occurs on the Forest in suitable habitat near OHV routes	Yes
Kelloggs lewisia (Lewisia kelloggii ssp. kelloggii)	FSS	Restricted to open, gravelly or sandy flat within mixed conifer forest and subalpine forest.	No known locations on the Tahoe NF	No
Saw-toothed lewisia (Lewisia serrata)	FSS, CNPS, 1 B	Wet cliffs and outcrops; 1,300 to 5,000 ft.	Occurrences are found along roads on the FHRD. However, preliminary baseline surveys during 2001 indicate plant does not occur along or near OHV routes on FHRD. Nearest known location of LESE is >3miles east of trail #6.	No, OHV routes would not affect this species or its habitat.
Long-petaled lewisia (Lewisia longipetala)	FSS, CNPS, 1 B	Alpine ridgetops in damp gravel along alpine benches; 8,300 to 9,500 ft.	Limited distribution above treeline on north and northeast slopes near Tinker's Knob, Needle Lake, and Basin Peak.	No, OHV routes are not located in the areas where this plant is found.
Quincy lupine (Lupinus dalesiae)	FSS, CNPS, 1 B	Dry slopes in mixed conifer forest/ 3,000 to 8,200 ft., especially in openings and disturbed sites.	Found along State Hwy 89 on the DVRD near Eureka Diggins. The only known occurrence of this plant on the TNF is on the YRRD along the 35 road near Little Canyon Creek Crossing. The 35 road is adjacent to the occurrence.	Yes

Three-ranked hump moss (Meesia triquetra)	FSS, CNPS	Fens/peatlands.	Species is found in fens/peatlands on the TNF.	Yes, OHV routes do not affect known occurrences, however, suitable habitat has the potential to be affected by OHV activity.
Broad-nerved hump moss (Meesia uliginosa)	FSS	Fens/peatlands.	Species is found in fens/peatlands.	Yes, OHV routes do not affect known occurrences, however, suitable habitat has the potential to be affected by OHV activity.
Moss (Mielichoferia elongata)	FSS, CNPS 2	Metamorphic, sedimentary, limestone, granite and serpentine rock outcrops that often contain copper or other heavy metals and taht are seasonally moist or less commonly on moist soil.	Known occurrences documented from Nevada Co. and Placer Cos.	No, no known occurrences on the TNF.
Follett's monardella (Monardela follettii)	FSS, CNPS 1B	Rocky, serpentine; 2,000-6,500 ft.	Suitable habitat occurs on the westside of the TNF.	No, OHV routes would not affect this species or its habitat. This species currently is not known to occur on the TNF.
Closed-throated beardtongue (Penstemon personatus)	FSS, CNPS 1B	Forested areas; 4,500-6,500 ft.	Known occurrences are found along forest roads on the YRRD.	Yes
Stebbin's phacelia (Phacelia stebbinsii)	FSS, CNPS 1B	Woodland, montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps; 3,000 to 6,000 ft.	Occurs on the YRRD in the Pierce wetland area. Occurs on ARRD, nearest known location is 5 miles from OHV trails, west of trail #6.	Yes, species potentially affected in the Pierce wetland area on the YRRD.
fungi (Phaeocollybia olivacea)	FSS	Mixed conifer forests	Known occurrences on the YRRD in the vicinity of Bullard's Bar Reservoir.	No, OHV trails would not affect this species or its habitat.

Sticky pyrrocoma (Pyrrocoma lucida)	FSS, CNPS 1B	Great basin scrub, montane conifer forest, meadows and seeps, alkaline meadows; below 6,000 ft.	Occurs on the Sierraville RD. Has been located along roadsides.	Yes
Howell's tauschia (Tauschia howellii)	FSS, CNPS 1B	Openings within subalpine and upper montane coniferous forest with Abies, and Tsuga sp. from 1700 to 2500 meters in elevation, on decomposed granitic soils on ridge tops and upper slopes.	Occurs in the Keystone Gap and Big Avalanche area on the YRRD.	No, OHV trails would not affect this species or its habitat.

PART 2 - Section III - Map(s) of Project Area

Attachments:

Aquatic Species
Terrestrial TESP Species
Rare Plants and Noxious Weeds
Deer Habitat

PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat

PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat - Table 3

Table 3 - Data (Including Baseline Data) and Management Program for Species and/or Sensitive Habitats

Species/Habitat	Known Information	Methodology	Concerns / Risks / Uncertainties	Management Objective(s)	Management Action(s)	Success Criteria
Bald eagle	Bald eagle nest sites are known at Bullards Bar, Deer Creek, Stampede, Prosser, and Boca Reservoirs.	California Department of Fish and Game bald eagle nest monitoring protocol, search for reproductive activity at known nest locations.	OHV use has the potential to disturb nesting bald eagles.	Disturbance to nest sites from OHV activities is minimized.	Area closures at Bullard's Bar Reservoir and Boca Reservoir.	Monitoring indicates bald eagles are not distrubed from OHV activities and are successfully reproducing.

California spotted owl	Spotted owl Protected Activity Centers (PACs) are known to overlap OHV trails and staging areas.	R5 spotted owl survey protocol (USDA Forest Service 1993)	Effects are unknown, but OHV disturbance to nesting activities resulting in reproductive failure or change in behavior is a potential.	Prevent or minimize nest disturbance during the breeding season. Mitigate direct, indirect, and cumulative effects.	Evaluate proposals for new roads, trails, off highway vehicle routes, and recreational and other developments for their potential to disturb nest sites. Mitigate impacts where there is documented evidence of disturbance to the nest site from existing recreation, off highway vehicle routes (including maintenance).	The Pacific Southwest Region of the forest Service is conducting a Programmatic Monitoring Project and a Focused Study to address the effectiveness of management actions and criteria to measure success.

Cooper's hawk	Incidental sightings have been documented on the TNF.	No formal protocol established.	Effects are unknown, but OHV disturbance to nesting activities resulting in reproductive failure or change in behavior is a potential.	Prevent or minimize nest disturbance during the breeding season. Mitigate direct, indirect, and cumulative effects.	Evaluate proposals for new roads, trails, off highway vehicle routes, and recreational and other developments for their potential to disturb nest sites. Mitigate impacts where there is documented evidence of disturbance to the nest site from existing recreation and off highway vehicle routes (including maintenance).	The Pacific Southwest Region of the Forest Service is conducting a Programmatic Monitoring Project to address the effectiveness of management actions and criteria to measure success.

Fox sparrow	Occurs on the west side of the TNF. Incidental sightings and reported from Bird Point Count Surveys and Breeding Bird Surveys.	North American Breeding Bird Surveys (USFWS 1966) and Bird Point Counts (Ralph et al. 1993, General Technical Report PSW-GTR-144)	Effects are unknown, but OHV disturbance to nesting activities resulting in reproductive failure or change in behavior is a potential.	Prevent or minimize nest disturbance during the breeding season. Mitigate direct, indirect, and cumulative effects.	Evaluate proposals for new roads, trails, off highway vehicle routes, and recreational and other developments for their potential to disturb nest sites. Mitigate impacts where there is documented evidence of disturbance to the nest site from existing recreation and off highway vehicle routes (including maintenance).	The Pacific Southwest Region of the Forest Service is conducting a Programmatic Monitoring Project to address the effectiveness of management actions and criteria to measure success.

Great gray owl	One location of a confirmed great gray owl (ggo) detection on the TNF on the Sierraville RD. Two other confirmed ggo locations known from private land on the westside of the TNF. Confirmed nesting or reproductivity active has not been documented on the TNF.	Survey Methodology for great gray owls in the Pacific Southwest Region (USDA Forest Service 2002).	Effects are unknown, but OHV disturbance to nesting activities resulting in reproductive failure or change in behavior is a potential.	Prevent or minimize nest disturbance during the breeding season. Mitigate direct, indirect, and cumulative effects.	Evaluate proposals for new roads, trails, off highway vehicle routes, and recreational and other developments for their potential to disturb nest sites. Mitigate impacts where there is documented evidence of disturbance to the nest site from existing recreation and off highway vehicle routes (including maintenance).	The Pacific Southwest Region of the Forest Service is conducting a Programmatic Monitoring Project to address the effectiveness of management actions and criteria to measure success.

Mountain quail	Mountain quail observations have been documented across the higer elevations within suitable habitat on the TNF. Nesting along designated OHV routes has not been determined.	No formal protocol exists.	Effects are unknown, but OHV disturbance to nesting activities resulting in reproductive failure or change in behavior is a potential.	Prevent or minimize nest disturbance during the breeding season. Mitigate direct, indirect, and cumulative effects.	Evaluate proposals for new roads, trails, off highway vehicle routes, and recreational and other developments for their potential to disturb nest sites. Mitigate impacts where there is documented evidence of disturbance to the nest site from existing recreation and off highway vehicle routes (including maintenance).	The Pacific Southwest Region of the Forest Service is conducting a Programmatic Monitoring Project to address the effectiveness of management actions and criteria to measure success.

Osprey	Osprey observations have been documented around all the major reservoirs on the TNF. Nesting in OHV areas has not been determined.	No formal protocol exists.	Effects are unknown, but OHV disturbance to nesting activities resulting in reproductive failure or change in behavior is a potential.	Prevent or minimize nest disturbance during the breeding season. Mitigate direct, indirect, and cumulative effects.	Evaluate proposals for new roads, trails, off highway vehicle routes, and recreational and other developments for their potential to disturb nest sites. Mitigate impacts where there is documented evidence of disturbance to the nest site from existing recreation and off highway vehicle routes (including maintenance).	The Pacific Southwest Region of the Forest Service is conducting a Programmatic Monitoring Project to address the effectiveness of management actions and criteria to measure success.

Sooty (Blue) Grouse	Sooty grouse observations have been documented across the higer elevations within suitable habitat on the TNF. Nesting along designated OHV routes has not been determined.	No formal protocol exists.	Effects are unknown, but OHV disturbance to nesting activities resulting in reproductive failure or change in behavior is a potential.	Prevent or minimize nest disturbance during the breeding season. Mitigate direct, indirect, and cumulative effects.	Evaluate proposals for new roads, trails, off highway vehicle routes, and recreational and other developments for their potential to disturb nest sites. Mitigate impacts where there is documented evidence of disturbance to the nest site from existing recreation and off highway vehicle routes (including maintenance).	The Pacific Southwest Region of the Forest Service is conducting a Programmatic Monitoring Project to address the effectiveness of management actions and criteria to measure success.

Willow flycatcher	Some OHV routes occur within close proximity to known willow flycatcher nest territories and habitat.	Survey Methodology for willow flycatcher in the Pacific southwest Region (USDA Forest Service 2002)	Effects are unknown, but OHV disturbance to nesting activities resulting in reproductive failure or change in behavior is a potential. Clearing vegetation along OHV routes at Gold Valley and Butcher Ranch during the nesting season has the potential to disrupt nesting activities. Illegal OHV use within willow flycatcher meadows can degrade habitat conditions by altering meadow hydrology. Concentrated use by OHV users at dispersed recreation sites can damage vegetation and alter hydologic conditions, and may alter breeding behavior.	Prevent or minimize nest disturbance during the breeding season. Mitigate direct, indirect, and cumulative effects.	Evaluate proposals for new roads, trails, off highway vehicle routes, and recreational and other developments for their potential to disturb nest sites. Mitigate impacts where there is documented evidence of disturbance to the nest site from existing recreation and off highway vehicle routes (including maintenance).	The Pacific Southwest Region of the Forest Service is conducting a Programmatic Monitoring Project to address the effectiveness of management actions and criteria to measure success. Coordinating maintenance along OHV routes so that willow flycatcher nesting habitat is not removed during the breeding season. Continue to survey and monitor willow flycatcher and habitat conditions to evaluate whether OHV activities are impacting reproductive success and habitat conditions.

American marten	On the TNF, American martens are known to occur above appros. 6,000 feet and have been detected in mixed conifer, red fir, and lodgepole pine habitats.	American Marten, Fisher, Lynx and Wolverine Survey Methods for their Detection USDA - FS PSW-GTR-157 (USDA Forest Service 1995)	Results from a focused study on the effects of OHV on marten provided preliminary results indicating OHV did not effect marten distribution, however, the impacts of long-term reproduction from OHVs impacts are unknown.	Prevent or minimize nest disturbance during the breeding season. Mitigate direct, indirect, and cumulative effects.	Evaluate proposals for new roads, trails, off highway vehicle routes, and recreational and other developments for their potential to disturb nest sites. Mitigate impacts where there is documented evidence of disturbance to the nest site from existing recreation and off highway vehicle routes (including maintenance).	The Pacific Southwest Region of the Forest Service is conducting a Programmatic Monitoring Project to address the effectiveness of management actions and criteria to measure success.

Bear bear	Black bears are well-distributed across the TNF and appear to be increasing.	No formal protocol established.	Effects from OHV/OSV are unknown, but OHV disturbance to den sites resulting in reproductive failure or change in behavior is a potential. Concern from increased bear-human interactions occurring at recreastional facilities used by OHV user grousp..	Prevent or minimizedisturbance to den sites. OHV activities/sites do not increase bear-human interactions.	Evaluate proposals for new roads, trails, off highway vehicle routes, and recreational and other developments for their potential to disturb nest sites. Mitigate impacts where there is documented evidence of disturbance to the nest site from existing recreation and off highway vehicle routes (including maintenance).	Bear human interactions are minimized at OHV facilities from proactive Bear Awareness program and peroper facility management actions including bear proof dumpsters, trash management, etc. The Pacific Southwest Region of the Forest Service is conducting a Programmatic Monitoring Project to address the effectiveness of management actions and criteria to measure success.

Mule deer	Critical fawning habitat and critical winter range occurs on the TNF. Designated OHV routes traverse critical deer habitats.	No formal protocol established.	Effects are unkown, but OHV disturbance to fawning habitats resulting in reproductive failure or change in behavior is a potential. Disturbance on critical winter ranges may also alter behavior.	Disturbance to deer critical fawning and critical winter range habitat is prevented and minimized.	Existing deer fawing and winter closures are implemented. Evaluate proposals for new roads, trails, off highway vehicle routes, and recreational and other developments for their potential to disturb nest sites. Mitigate impacts where there is documented evidence of disturbance to the nest site from existing recreation and off highway vehicle routes (including maintenance).	Deer fawing and winter range closures are implemented. The Pacific Southwest Region of the Forest Service is conducting a Programmatic Monitoring Project to address the effectiveness of management actions and criteria to measure success.

Foothill yellow-legged frog	Foothill yellow-legged frogs are located within Yuba River drainages within close proximity to OHV routes.	" A Standardized Protocol for Surveying Aquatic Amphibians" Technical Report NPS/WRUC/NRTR-95-01	Effects from OHVs are greatest at stream crossings. Frogs and tadpoles can be killed and crushed by OHVs and egg masses can be dislodged from streambanks. OHV use has the potential to degrade habitat by damaging vegetation, altering hydrology, and icreasing stream/lake sedimentation	Prevent or minimize disturbance during the breeding season. Minimize habitat degradation.	Evaluate proposals for new roads, trails, off highway vehicle routes, and recreational and other developments for their potential directly, indirectly, and cumulatively affect foothill yellow-legged frogs. Mitigate habitat degradation and potential OHV impacts by designating the minimum number of crossings and by designing crossings with shallow approaches. Harden crossings when appropriate.	The Pacific Southwest Region of the Forest Service is conducting a Programmatic Monitoring Project to address the effectiveness of management actions and criteria to measure success.

Sierra Nevada (mountain) yellow-legged frog	Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frogs have been located at higher elevations within SVRD, TKRD, YRRD in high mountain lakes and streams. OHV routes are within close proximity to known frog locations.	" A Standardized Protocol for Surveying Aquatic Amphibians" Technical Report NPS/WRUC/NRTR-95-01	Effects from OHVs are greatest at stream crossings. Frogs and tadpoles can be killed and crushed by OHVs and egg masses can be dislodged from streambanks. OHV use has the potential to degrade habitat by damaging vegetation, altering hydrology, and increasing stream/lake sedimentation into streams.	Prevent or minimize disturbance during the breeding season. Minimize habitat degradation.	Evaluate proposals for new roads, trails, off highway vehicle routes, and recreational and other developments for their potential directly, indirectly, and cumulatively affect foothill yellow-legged frogs. Mitigate habitat degradation and potential OHV impacts by designating the minimum number of crossings and by designing crossings with shallow approaches. Harden crossings when appropriate.	The Pacific Southwest Region of the Forest Service is conducting a Programmatic Monitoring Project to address the effectiveness of management actions and criteria to measure success.

Special status plants and special habitats such as wet meadows and fens.	Several special status plant species and special habitats occur along OHV routes.	Use known information and/or conduct inventories of special status species and special habitats along OHV routes.	The potential for special status species occurrences to be lost or degraded from OHV wheel tracks.	Prevent or minimize loss and damage to rare plant species and sensitive habitats, such as wet meadows and fens.	Designate OHV routes and prevent cross country travel. When monitoring shows damage of loss of plants from OHV activities, utilize measures to prevent damage such as installing barriers and signs.	When monitoring of special status species within close proximity to OHV routes (~0.25 mi) indicates habitat degradation or plant loss is not occurring from OHV use and associated activities.
Noxious weeds	Several species of noxious weeds are known to occur within close proximity to OHV routes.	Use known information and/or conduct inventories of noxious weeds along OHV routes.	OHVs have the potential to facilitate the spread of noxious weeds.	Reduce the spread of noxious weeds from OHVs.	Educate OHV users about the potential risks of noxious weed spread from OHVs. Eradicate known occurrences of noxious weeds along OHV routes where feasible.	Monitoring noxious weed occurrences along OHV routes indicates noxious weeds are declining or absent.

PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat - Table 4

Table 4: Summary of HMP Monitoring Program

Species/Habitat	Change Detection Methodology	Effectiveness Monitoring Methodology, Including Triggers	Identify Any Applicable Validation Monitoring (Focused Studies)

American marten	None	Pacific Southwest Region Forest Service OHV/OSV Wildlife & Plant Monitoring; Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, marten occurrence, and/or marten status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites.	Regional Marten Focused Study and Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study.
Spotted owl	None	Pacific Southwest Region Forest Service OHV/OSV Wildlife & Plant Monitoring; Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, spotted owl occurrence, and/or marten status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites.	Regional Northern Spotted Owl Focused Study and Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study.
Northern goshawk	None	Pacific Southwest Region Forest Service OHV/OSV Wildlife & Plant Monitoring; Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, goshawk occurrence, and/or goshawk status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites.	Regional Northern Goshawk Focused Study and Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study.
Bald eagle	Implement and enforce seasonal area closures at Bullard's Bar and Boca reservoirs.	CDFG nest monitoring protocol. Triggers: Bald eagle nest failure occurs as a result of identified OHV activities.	Regional Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study.
Willow Flycatcher	Checklists	Pacific Southwest Region Forest Service OHV/OSV Wildlife & Plant Monitoring; Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites.	Regional Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study.
Foothill yellow-legged frog	Checklists	Pacific Southwest Region Forest Service OHV/OSV Wildlife & Plant Monitoring; Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites.	Regional Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study.

Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog	Checklists	Pacific Southwest Region Forest Service OHV/OSV Wildlife & Plant Monitoring; Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites.	Regional Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study.
Cooper's hawk Fox sparrow Great gray owl Mountain quail Osprey Sooty (blue) grouse Black bear Mule deer	None	Pacific Southwest Region Forest Service OHV/OSV Wildlife & Plant Monitoring; Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites.	Regional Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study.
Starved daisy Butte County fritillary Sierra Valley ivesia Plumas Ivesia Cantelow's lewisia Closed-throated beardtongue Stebbin's phacelia Quincy lupine Wet Meadows/fens Three-ranked hump moss Broad-nerved moss Sticky pyrrocoma	Monitor rare plant sites and document whether OHV activities have impacted the rare plants. Triggers: Rare plant species or special habitats are declining in trend or degraded as a result of OHV activities.	Pacific Southwest Region Forest Service OHV/OSV Wildlife & Plant Monitoring; Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites.	None
Noxious weeds	Monitor trailheads and staging areas to visually inspect sites for noxious weed presence. Triggers: Noxious weeds are found hear OHV troutes, trailheads, or staging areas and density is increasing.	Pacific Southwest Region Forest Service OHV/OSV Wildlife & Plant Monitoring; Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites.	None

PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat - Table 5

Table 5. Management Review and Response; Adaptive Management

Monitoring Methodology	How Monitoring Information Will Inform Management	How Data Will Be Analyzed	Management Response to Identified Triggers	Who Will Plan Management Response
Pacific Southwest Region Forest Service OHV/OSV Wildlife and Plant Monitoring - All Species	Habitat condition, wildlife & plant species occurrence, and/or species status data from OHV/OSV use & paired non-use sites will indicate whether OHV/OSV use is negatively affecting species and, if so, how and at what types, seasons, and levels of use.	Regional data will be analyzed each year by personnel from the Pacific Southwest Region and Pacific Southwest Research Station to detect any statistical differences in habiat condition, wildlife & plan species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites.	If analyses indicate that there are stitistical differences in habitat condition, wildlife & plant species occurrence, and/or spcies status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites, then thresholds (types, seasons, levels, and locations of use) will be identified that will trigger the need for management change.	Pacific Southwest Region, in conjunction with the National Forests in California managing OHV/OSV use.
Bald eagle and mule deer Seasonal Closure Areas	Implementation monitoring of seasonal area closures for bald eagles and mule deer will determine whether or not seasonal closures are followed and effective.	If non-compliance of seasonal area closures is detected, it will be reported to the District OHV specialist and/or LEO. An assessment of the closure area will be assessed for increased protection or mitigation measures.	Corrective actions will be taken through increased patrolling and law enforcement, and securing of barriers as needed; pursue opprotunities to plan and fund improvements (restoration grants); implement additional closures where appropriate.	District Biologists, District OHV Specialists, District Recreation Officers and District Rangers.
Willow flycatcher	Monitoring habitat status will inform the managers 1) the extent of breeding territories and their proximity to routes, and 3) data will provide information to better determine actions needed to better protect this species and its habiat from direct and indirect impacts.	District Biologist will work with District OHV Specialists to develop and implement mitigation measures to minimize or alleviate OHV impacts.	Take corrective actions to minimize impacts to willow flycatchers at occupied sites, including Gold Valley and Perazzo Mdws. Continue to monitor and identify risks or habitat degradation/damage. Develop long-term strategies/monitoring, including administrative closures; road improvements, reroutes, signage, barrier installation, and route decomissioning.	District Biologists, District OHV Specialists, District Recreation Officers and District Rangers.

Foothill yellow-legged frog Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog Western pond turtle Ponds and hydraulic diggings At stream crossings within suitable or known sensitive aquatic species habitats, the OHV Wildlife Habitat Monitoring Checklist will be used.	Baseline Aquatic Species Inventories and the OHV Wildlife Habitat Monitoring Checklist will document stream crossing condition and frog status at the crossings. The checklist will indicate whether OHV/OSV use is negatively affecting frogs and pond turtles and their habitats or increasing sediment in streams and, if so, how and at what types, seasons, and levels of use.	Monitoring results will be analyzed by District Biologists. The biologists will determine whether or not management objectives are being met and whter or not direct or indirect impacts to sensitive aquatic species are being impacted by OHV use..	If monitoring indicates that OHV use dis cauding habitat degradation or damage to sensitive aquatic species habitats (increased sedimentation, stream-crossing widening, etc) this will trigger the need for management changes, including administrative closures, reroutes, signage, decommissioning, and restoration and education.	District Biologists, District OHV Specialists, District Recreation Officers and District Rangers.
Rare plants, meadows, and fens - OHV Monitoring Checklist	Baseline plant inventories and the OHV Wildlife Habitat Monitoring Checklist will inform managers wheterh or not 1)rare plant occurrences and sensitive habitats are being are declining or degraded by OHV use 2) barreirs are effectively protecting rare plants and sensitive habitats.	Data will be analyzed by District Biologists/Botanists and coordinate with Distict OHV Specialists.	Barriers and signs have been instaleed at specific locations where OHV damage was identified. Corrective actions or mitigation measures will be taken where OHV damage to rare plants and/or sensitve habitats have occurred.	District Biologists, District OHV Specialists, District Recreation Officers and District Rangers.
Starved Daisy	Monitor starved daisy site along the Rubicon Trail to determine if OHV wheel tracks have damaged or killed any plants.	Determine presence or absence of OHV impacts and determine the amount of damage or decline to occurrences.	If monitoring indicates more than ten percent of the occurrence has been damaged or lost to OHV activities, mitigations measures will be developed and implemented to minimize/eliminate OHV impacts.	District Biologists, District OHV Specialists, District Recreation Officers and District Rangers.

Butte County fritillary	Monitor the Butte County fritillary site near the Washington Ridge Camp and dtermine if OHV wheel tracks have damaged or killed any of the fritillary plants. Determine the percentage of the occurrence that has been damaged and report to District OHV Coordinator(s)	Determine presence or absence of OHV impacts and determine the amount of damage or decline to occurrences.	If monitoring indicates more than ten percent of the occurrence has been damaged or lost to OHV activities, mitigations measures will be developed and implemented to minimize/eliminate OHV impacts.	District Biologists, District OHV Specialists, District Recreation Officers and District Rangers.
Cantelow's Lewisia	Known sites along trails will be monitored and damage from OHV use will be documented.	Determine presence or absence of OHV impacts and determine the amount of damage or decline to occurrences.	If monitoring indicates more than ten percent of the occurrence has been damaged or lost to OHV activities, mitigations measures will be developed and implemented to minimize/eliminate OHV impacts.	District Biologists, District OHV Specialists, District Recreation Officers and District Rangers.
Quincy Lupine	Known sites along the 35 Road will be monitored. Damage from OHV will be documented and coordination with the OHV Coordinators will be informed.	Determine presence or absence of OHV impacts and determine the amount of damage or decline to occurrences.	If monitoring indicates more than ten percent of the occurrence has been damaged or lost to OHV activities, mitigations measures will be developed and implemented to minimize/eliminate OHV impacts.	District Biologists, District OHV Specialists, District Recreation Officers and District Rangers.
Closed-throated beardtongue	Currently, there are no known sites near OHV trails. Surveys of trails will continue. If this plant is found near and OHV trail, management will be informed.	Determine presence or absence of OHV impacts and determine the amount of damage or decline to occurrences.	If monitoring indicates more than ten percent of the occurrence has been damaged or lost to OHV activities, mitigations measures will be developed and implemented to minimize/eliminate OHV impacts.	District Biologists, District OHV Specialists, District Recreation Officers and District Rangers.

Stebbins Phacelia	Knonw sites along the Pierce wetland OHV trails will be monitored. Damage from OHV use will be reported to District OHV coordinator(s).	Presence or absence of wheel tracks off designated routes in areas of known Stebbins phacelia occurrence. Document the amount of habitat damaged.	If monitoring indicates that vehicles have traveled off designated routes, mitigatins will be developed to minimize/elimante OHV impacts. This is an annual plant that fluctuates in abundance. Therefore impacts to occupied habitats are the best triggers.	District Biologists, District OHV Specialists, District Recreation Officers and District Rangers.

PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year's Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results

PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year's Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results - Table 6

Table 6: Previous Year's Monitoring Results

Monitoring Accomplishments	Results	Were Objectives and Success Criteria Achieved?
Pacific Southwest Region OHV/OSV Wildlife and Plant Monitoring (for details on methodolgy, see pages 19-41 of the Monitoring Plan on fiile with the OHMVR Division).	In 2007, data was analyzed from Regional programmatic monitoring performed in associateion with the Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study. Data was collected at randomly selected OHV Use and Non-Use Sites including plant damage and noxious weeds); occurrence and status of wildlife & plant species (including special status plants, small mammals, landbirds, owls, accipiters, carnivores, amphibians, reptiles, and other vertebrates); and human use, including OHV use by type and intensity.	Data analyzed to date infer that success criteria have been achieved.
Regional Marten Focused Study	With study completion in 2006m a fubak report was publicshed in March 2007 and results show marten were not affected by OHV/OSV use or sound levels, as measured by marten occurrence, daily activiy and gender ratio at both study sites - Lake Tahoe Basin and High Sierra District, Sierra NF. The spatial and temporal frequencies of OHV/OSV were not perceived by marten as significant threats at the two study sites.	Results show that success criteria have been achieved.

Regional Northern Goshawk Focused Study	In 2007, this study completed its 4th year of data collection on OHV/OSV effects including sound levels for northern goshawk on Plumas National Forest. data has been collected on hawk behavior and reproductive success with paired OHV use and hiker experiements. Radio-tagged dispsersing juveniles and foraging adults were tracked. Since 2004, 107 active nests have been located to date, with 22 in 2007. In all, OHV experiments were conducted on 65 active nests and also on 60 juvenile owls, including those that were radio-tagged.	Final data analysis began in 2008. Likely success criteria have been achieved, though results are not anticipated until that time.
Regional Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study	With 3 years of data collected at Lake Tahoe Basin, and Eldorado NF, and Stanislaus NF, analysis began in 2007 for vertebrate predators, prey species and OHV sound levels. Preliminary results indicate a mix of findings: OHV use was primarily on weekends and was not highly correlated with road density; ovral bird species rishnes, anundance, and dominance were not assoicated with road density or use, although 3 species declined with motorized use: blue grouse, Williamson's sapsucker, white-headed woodpecker; great horned owl was twice as frequent at motorized sites; small mammal species richness declined as motorized use increased, species that declined: long-tailed vole, Trowbridge's shrew, lodgeple chipmunk, and golden-mantled fround squirrel; diversity of owls and small mammals peaked at low road densities; the rarely detected weasels and bobcat were only at low road densities and low motorized use.	Data analysis began in 2007. Results show that success criteria have been achieved.

Regional Northern Spotted Owl Focused Study	In 2007, this study completed its 3rd of 4 years of data collection on Shasta-Trinity and Mendocino NF for northern spotted owl behavior, reproductive success,a nd physiology (from fecal hormone analysis). It compares OHV use, non-use, as well as exposure to simulated enduro events. With over 130 owl sites surveyed in 2005 and 2006, 24 and 33 pairs were studied, respectively. In 2007, a smaller area was sampled and it was a productive year for the owls: enduro experiements were conducted at 15 sites in July. Fledgling success was greater in 2007m tgab 2005 abd 2006. OHV sound levels were also monitored as part of the study.	Final data analysis will begin in 2009. Results are not anticipated until that time, although patterns may emerge as the study approaches closer to the desired sampel size.
Allium sandbornii (watchlist) monitoring at Washington Road	A known Allium sanbornii var. sanbornii occurrence (watchlist) located on serpentine soils impacted by erosion from the Washington Road and off highway vehicle activity. Vehicles are now (this is a new activity in 2007/2008) driving within about 100 feet of the Allium sanbornii var. sanbornii occurrence and depositing trash and target shooting. The Allium sanbornii var. sanbornii occurrence is already impacted by erosion caused by a hanging culvert located under the Washington Road.	No
Pierce wetland and sensitive plant - Phacelia stebbinsii	2008 monitoring wheel tracks continue to directly impact Phacelia stebbinsii. The designated river crossing continues to widen and users are sawing down willows to create more river crossings.	No
Murphy Flat fen	A portion of the road crossing the Murphy Flat fen was closed in 2005/2006. Barriers were breached. In 2007, the barriers were reinforced. Monitoring iin 2008 indicated that motorized vehicles kept out of the closed areas.	Yes

Pat Yore Flat fen	In October 2008, the Pat Yore fen was monitored to inspect illegal wheel tracks. Quadrunners were found to drive across the fen in 2006. Slash was placed across the wheel tracks to obliterate damage. Monitoring in 2008 indicated that no new whell tracks were found in the fen. 90% of the wheel tracks created in 2006 have revegetated.	Yes
Burlington Ridge Trails	In 2008 several of the Burlington Trails were monitored for the presence of weeds. Scotch broom was found along Higwah 20 near the White Cloud area and near a trail that connects to the Alpah/Omega rest area. A spotted knapweed occurrence in the Burlington area was also monitored. No spotted knapweed was found in the Steephollow site.	Yes
Summit Lake Fen	The Summit Lake fen was monitored in October of 2008. No new wheel tracks were observed within the Summit Lake fen.	Yes
Lewisia kelloggii ssp. hutchisonii	In 2008 this sensitive plant species was found immediately adjacent to the Four Hills Mine 4-wheel drive trail.	Yes, recommend placing boulders along the route to keep users on designated trail.
Bee Tree - Lewisia kelloggii ssp. hutchisonii	In 2008 this sensitive plant species was found in the Bee Tree area. Jeep and motorcycle tracks were found in the area along the 25-231 Road occupied by the plants.	Yes, recommend placing boulders between the25-231 Road and the sensitive plant area.
Road 25-29 -2 - Lewisia kelloggii ssp. hutchisonii	Monitoring this route in 2008 indicated vehicles were driving over plants.	No
Bullards Bar Reservoir Bald Eagle Closure	Bald Eagle Area Closure was implemented Jan- to August 2008 through August 2008; monitoring on numerous occasions during the spring showed closures were successful.	Yes

Sierra Nevada (mountain) yellow-legged frog @ Rattlesnake Creek	Monitoring in 2008 indicated that boulder closure at the 85-4 road were moved and motorized vehicle wheel tracks travelled approx. 1/4 mile beyond the closure point to a dispersed camp site along Rattlesnake Creek where the Sierra Nevada yellw-legged frog is breeding. The 85-3 road has numerous	No
American River RD Spotted Owl Monitoring	Five spotted owl territories adjacent to OHV routes were monitored on the ARRD in 2008. Monitoring results indicated that spotted owl pairs were occupied at 4 of the 5 territories. Of the 4 occupied sites, only 1 pair nested producing 2 young.	Yes, monitoring protocols used were successful in achieving monitoring results.
Goshawk - Third Divide Trail	Monitored goshawk territory D53T13 to identify nesting activity. The goshawk territory was occupied, but nesting was not confirmed in 2008.	Yes, monitoring protocols used were successful in achieving monitoring results.
Alpha Diggings - ponds and wetlands	In 2008 monitoring indicated that a boulder barrer had been moved and motorized wheel tracks impacted the ponds and wetlands.	No
Brandy City - pond	2008 monitoring resulted in finding that OHV use off of desgnated roads whas occurring and that motorized vehicles had driven around a gate to a dispersed camp site.	No
Eureka Diggings North - riparian areas	In 20008, riparian areas showed OHV impacts where vehicles drove through vernal pools and up escarpments. Roads show rutting; sediment is entering the stream, and the east side of the diggings has wheel tracks	No
Fordyce Lake (Creek flowing into lake from south) - stream/riparian habitat.	Monitoring showed motorized vehilces are crossing stream channels in the floodplain of Forcyze Lake causing erosion, sedimentation, and loss of riparian vegetation.	No
Beartrap Meadow at 09 Road	Vehicles drove off of Road into a meadow with a vernal pool. The wheel tracks approached the vernal pool.	No

Beartrap Meadow at 09-15 Road	Vehicle wheel tracks came off the 09-15 Road at several locations into the meadow. Barricades were down on two spur roads at the east end of the meadow.	No
Omega Diggings	No OHV impacts were observed in 2008.	Yes
Boca Hill Deer Closure	Implemented 4 gate closures to control the use of motor vehicles seasonally to protect senstive deer staging habitat in the fall and to protect roads during the wet season. Monitoring indicated gate closures were successful in keeping motor vehicle use. out of closure areas.	Yes, gates closures were successful in keeping motorized vehicles out of the closure area.
Sagehen Deer Fawning Closure	Closed 2 gates to control the use of motor vehicles seasonally to protect senstive deer fawning habitat in the spring and summer. Monitoring indicated gate closures were successful in keeping motor vehicle use. out of closure areas.	es, gates closures were successful in keeping motorized vehicles out of the closure area.
Upper Pole Creek/Stanford Woodcamp OHV Connection	Closed 2 gates to control the use of motor vehicles seasonally: 1st gate is to protect sensitive deer fawning habitat in the spring and summer; 2nd gate closure was implemented in the fall to protect roads/watershed during wet weather season. Monitoring indicated gate closures were successful in keeping motor vehicle use. out of closure areas.	es, gates closures were successful in keeping motorized vehicles out of the closure area.
Boca Reservoir Bald Eagle Seasonal Closure	Implemented 1 gate closure to control the use of motorized vehicles within a bald eagle nesting territory during the nesting season.	No, some problems with vehicles going around the gate into the closure area.

PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year’s Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results - Table 7

Table 7: Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results

Management Actions	Species/ Habitat	Date Completed or Planned - mm/dd/yyyy	Changes Needed to HMP

District Trails Program Manager will investigate situration, coordante with the Botanists, and determine and implement mitigation measures.	Allium sandbornii (watchlist) at Washington Road	08/30/2009	Once boulders or barriers have been installed, continue to monitor and enforce motorized use off of designated routes.
Markers will be added to the two designated river crossings to define the path and kkep OHVs to the designated route. Law enforcement efforts will be increased, including getting a new volunteer patrol presence.	Pierce wetland/Phacelia stebbinsii	09/30/2009	Need a concerted effort to work with users group and enforce users to use existing crossings. Need to increase enforcement efforts and work with local volunteers.
District Trails Program Manager will investigate situration, coordinate with the Botanist, and determine and implement mitigation measures.	Lewisia kelloggii ssp. hutchisonii @	09/30/2009	Once mitigation measures have been implemented continue monitoring to ensure mitigations are effective.
The rock barrier was reset in December 2008. In the summer of 2009 ciirdubatuib effirts wukk be nade wutg tge oruvate kabd iwber ub tge area ti deternube strategues ti oritect tge strean course from OHV impacts, such as installing gates or other barriers.	Sierra Nevada (mountain) yellow-legged frog @ Rattlesnake Creek	09/30/2009	Coordinate with adjacent private land owner to mitigate effects of OHV impacts.
Boulders will be reset and law enforcement monitoring will be increased.	Alpha Diggings - ponds and wetlands	09/30/2009	Increase law enforcement monitoring.
District Trails Program Manager will investigate situration, coordinate with the Distric Wildlife Biologist, and determine appropriate mitigation measures.	Brandy City - pond	08/30/2009	Implement appropriate mitigation measures.

A decision to include or exclude this area for OHV use is being considered under the Tahoe National Forest Motorized Travel Management Plan.	Eureka Diggins - riparian habitat	12/31/2009	If a decision is made to not include this area for motorized use, then OHV use will cease. If the area is made available for OHV use under the Travel Management Plan, the Distict will determine appropriate mitigation measures needed to prevent impacts in 2010.
A decision to include or exclude this area for OHV use is being considered under the Tahoe National Forest Motorized Travel Management Plan.	Fordyce Lake - riparian habitat	12/31/2009	f a decision is made to not include this area for motorized use, then OHV use will cease. If the area is made available for OHV use under the Travel Management Plan, the Distict will determine appropriate mitigation measures needed to prevent impacts in 2010.
District Trails Program Manager will investigate situration, coordinate with the Distric Wildlife Biologist, and determine appropriate mitigation measures.	Beartrap Meadow	07/31/2009	Reset the downed barriers.
Control vehicle access during the nesting season	Bald Eagle at Boca Reservoir	07/31/2009	Reinforce closure with boulders that have been removed from the site.

PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year's Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results - Table 8

Table 8 Management Actions Taken in Response to HMP-related Public Concerns

Concern Raised by Public	Actions Taken to Address the Concern
A volunteer with the South Yuba River Citizens League (SYRCL) has been monitoring the Pierce Wetland area for several years and has reported OHV impacts including loss of vegetation and increased erosion, increased stream width and crossing width. Vehicles are using multiple crossings.	The District Trails Program Manager and the District Ranger have met with SYRCL and have discussed options for mitigating impacts from OHVs. This area is highly popular with OHV users and is in close proximity to the town of Nevada City. Increased law enforcement efforts will be implemented, including securing volunteers for patrolling. In addition, designated river crossings will be implemented during the summer of 2009.

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A. Soil Conservation

a. Do any of your proposed projects involve Ground Disturbing Activities? (Please select Yes or No) (•) Yes ( ) No

B. Soil Conservation Plan

Attachments:

Water Quality Mgt. for Forest System Lands in CA - Best Management Practices
2009-2010 Trail Maintenance Work Plan
09 TNF Soil Conservation Plan

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A. Public Notification Efforts

Check all that apply: (Please select applicable values)

- [x] Notice to interested Parties/Groups (Enter date in mm/dd/yyyy format) [02/27/2009]
- [x] Published on Applicant's Website (Enter date in mm/dd/yyyy format) [02/27/2009]
- [ ] Published in Newspaper
- [x] News Release Issued
- [ ] Public Meeting(s) Hearing(s) Held

B. Public Comments

The public was notified how to review, and make comments concerning the Tahoe National Forest's grants, including the Law Enforcement grant by: 1) posting a notice on the Tahoe National Forest's web page, 2) a notice included in the Forest Travel Management's Newsletter which was e-mailed to approximately 7,000 interested individuals i n that process, 3) another mass e-mailing to approximately 300 individuals on our electronic OHV grant mailing list, and 4) notification of and to Forest Service office receptionists in order to respond to phone and walk-in inquiries about the grant application.

Inquires submitted to the OHV Division totaled six responses. Three were from from OHV organizations, and three from concerned citizens. The results from all were favorable for the "Planning Grant". There were mixed responses in favor of or opposed to the Ground Operations request, or portions of it.

The Planning Grant received favorable comments including "shows foresight, sound management and a commitment to OHV recreation." Most of the concern for the Ground Operation activities was for the funding allocated to fund various resource specialists. One individual felt that there was no need for additional "scientific studies" because of the amount of money already spent on the Forest's Travel Management EIS effort. The Blue Ribbon Coalition fully supported the Ground Operation grant and CORVA supported the trail and facility portions of the grant.

While the limited comments did not produce specific changes in the grant application it did indicate the need for better public education on the need for on-going monitoring by agency resource specialists.

C. Application Development as a result of Public Comments

a. Were changes mades to the Application as a result of public comments? (Please select Yes or No) ○ Yes ◉ No

b. Describe how public comments affected the Application

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1. Applicant Certifications

A. General Conditions

A. The Applicant hereby certifies, under the penalty of perjury, compliance with the following terms and conditions: ☑

1. If the Project involves a Ground Disturbing Activity, the Applicant agrees to monitor the condition of soils and wildlife in the Project Area each year in order to determine whether the soil conservation standard adopted pursuant to Public Resource Code (PRC), Section 5090.35 and the HMP prepared pursuant to Section 5090.53(a) are being met.
2. If the Project involves a Ground Disturbing Activity, the Applicant agrees that, whenever the soil conservation standard adopted pursuant to PRC Section 5090.35 is not being met in any portion of a Project Area, the recipient shall close temporarily that noncompliant portion, to repair and prevent accelerated erosion, until the same soil conservation standard adopted pursuant to PRC Section 5090.35 is met.
3. If the Project involves a Ground Disturbing Activity, the Applicant agrees that, whenever the HMP prepared pursuant to PRC Section 5090.53(a) is not being met in any portion of a Project Area, the recipient shall close temporarily that noncompliant portion until the same HMP prepared pursuant to PRC Section 5090.53(a) is met.
4. The Applicant agrees to enforce the registration of off-highway motor vehicles and the other provisions of Division 16.5 (commencing with Section 38000) of the Vehicle Code and to enforce the other applicable laws regarding the operation of off-highway motor vehicles.
5. The Applicant agrees to cooperate with appropriate law enforcement entities to provide proper law enforcement at and around the Facility.
6. The Applicant's Project is in accordance with local or federal plans and the strategic plan for OHV Recreation prepared by the OHMVR Division.

B. Programmatic Conditions

B. **The Applicant must describe the following programmatic conditions:**

1. Identify the potential for the facility to reduce illegal and unauthorized OHV Recreation activities in the surrounding areas:

   Unorthorized OHV activities are reduced by the Forest providing a full sprectum of well managed OHV facilities on which to recreate. The Forest OHV program provides an opportunity for the OHV user to be educated through the use of maps, bouchures and personal contacts. They learn responsible riding techniques and sound land management measures. Due to the large size of the Forest OHV program the recreating publuic also can observe responsible riding from peers. The Forest's Travel Management efforts will produce this year a Motor Vehicle Use Map which will further reduce illegal and unauthorized OHV recreation activities.

2. Describe how the Applicant is meeting the operations and maintenance needs of any existing OHV Recreation Facility under its jurisdiction:

   Operation and maintenance need are being met hrough the utilization of a fully inter-displinary staff that prepares environmental documents, crews that oversee on-the-gound activities and effects monitoring data. The combination of adaquate budgets, staffing and knowledge/expertise insures an efficient implementation of the Forest OHV program. Recent changes in the OHV Division grant process including the timing of the grant awards has greatly improved the process.

C. Fee Collection

Describe how fees collected pursuant to Section 38230 of the Vehicle Code (in-lieu funds) are utilized and whether the fees complement the Applicant's proposed Project:

D. Compliance with PRC 5090.50(b)(1)(C)

Projects within the O&M category that affect lands identified as inventoried roadless areas by the U.S. Forest Service, are compliant with PRC 5090.50(b)(1)(C). (Please select Yes or No)

(●) Yes ( ) No

2. Governing Body Resolution

3. Land Manager Authorization

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1. OHV Visitor Opportunity Summary

1 OHV Visitor Opportunity Summary

a. Does the land manager agency provide legal OHV riding opportunity? (Please select Yes or No) (●) Yes ( ) No

Starting (Month/Year) 10/2005 Ending (Month/Year) 09/2006

b. Off-Highway Vehicle Opportunity Ratio (OHV Ratio) opportunity

i. Months of OHV Opportunity (OHV Months) 12

ii. Total Miles Of Routes Available For OHV Recreation 2004

iii. Total Acres Of Open Riding Available For OHV Recreation 45

iv. OHV Visitation (visitor days) 998000

v. Ratio of OHV Visitation/OHV Opportunity 487.07

1 OHV Visitor Opportunity Summary (2)

c. Reference Document that support the responses to a. and b. on previous page

1) National Visitor Use Monitoring Results, September 2006, Pages 1,6,13,15,16 located at the Tahoe National Forest, Supervisors Office, Anne Greens Office.
2) Tahoe National Forest Route Design, August 2007, pages 1-3, located at the Tahoe National Forest, Supervisors Office, Anne Greens Office.

d. Visitor Opportunity Ratio (V/O Ratio) = OHV Ratio x OHV Months / 12 487.07

Visitor Opportunity Ratio (V/O Ratio) Score 5

2. Quality of OHV Opportunity

Land Manager's OHV program 10

Check all that apply (Please select applicable values)

- [x] Map with OHV Recreation opportunities clearly shown is available for distribution at no cost (2 points)
- [x] Map with OHV Recreation opportunities clearly shown is available on the Land Manager's website (2 points)
- [x] Map indicates relative difficulty of each OHV trail (2 points)
- [x] Map indicates appropriate OHV use type (ATV, dirt bike, 4x4, OSV, etc.) (2 points)
- [x] At least fifty percent of the staging areas include support facilities (restrooms, picnic tables, trash cans, shade structures) (2 points)
- [ ] Majority of trail intersections are signed with information such as: trail names, directional signs, relative difficulty, mileage to next feature (2 points)

3. Variety of OHV Opportunity

a. Skill levels (e.g., beginner, intermediate, advanced) indicated by publicly available maps or signage marking trails with relative difficulty 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- (●) 3 or more skill levels (5 points)
- ( ) 2 skill levels (3 points)
- ( ) 1 skill level (1 point)
- ( ) Land Manager has no legal OHV riding opportunity (No points)

b. Type of OHV Opportunity (ATV, dirt bike, 4x4, OSV, RUV, Sand Rail/Dune Buggy) 6

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- (●) Opportunities for 3 or more vehicle types (6 points)
- ( ) Opportunities for 2 vehicle types (3 points)
- ( ) Opportunity for only 1 vehicle type (1 point)
- ( ) Land Manager has no legal OHV riding opportunity (No points)

4. Agency Contribution

Cost of OHV Program for Land Manager's most recent complete fiscal year (not to include cost of indirect overhead): 1256000

% Funded by OHV Trust Fund (do not include in-lieu funds): 1

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ( ) No OHV Trust Funds were used (6 points)
- ( ) 10% or less of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (4 points)
- ( ) 11% to 25% of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (3 points)
- (●) 26% to 50% of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (1 point)
- ( ) More than 50% of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (No points)

Reference Document

2008 Tahoe National Forest Cooperative Agreement Application to the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, Off-Highway Motor Vehicles Recreation Division, dated September 17, 2007. Aggregate data found on Project Costs/Deliverables (PC/D), Forms J, Part 2 for: Facilities Operation and Maintenance, Law Enforcement, Restoration, Trail Maintenance and Conservation.

5. Project Performance

For Applicant's OHV grant Projects which reached the end of the Project performance period within the last two years, the percentage of all deliverables accomplished 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- (●) 100% of Deliverable accomplished (5 points)
- ( ) 75% to 99% of Deliverables accomplished (3 points)
- ( ) Less than 75% of Deliverables accomplished (No points)
- ( ) First time Applicants and past Applicants with no active Grant projects within the last two years (2 points)

6. Previous Year Performance

In the previous year the Applicant has been responsive and communicated effectively with the assigned OHMVR Grant Administrator by phone, email or personal visit. 3

FOR DIVISION USE ONLY (Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- (●) In the previous year the Applicant has been responsive and communicated effectively with the assigned OHMVR Grant Administrator by phone, email or personal visit (3 points)
- ( ) First time Applicants and past Applicants with no active Grant projects within the last two years (2 points)
- ( ) In the previous year the Applicant has not been responsive (No points)

7. Prevention of OHV trespass

7. Prevention of OHV trespass - Fence (Page 1)

a. Is site a completely fenced facility such that OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas is prevented? 0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- (●) No (answer items b and c)
- ( ) Yes (10 points, explain and then skip to item 8)

Explain 'Yes' response:

7. Prevention of OHV trespass - Patrol (Page 2)

b. The majority of OHV Opportunity areas are patrolled (Check the one most appropriate) 3

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ○ At least 5 days per week (5 points)
- ◉ At least once per week (3 points)
- ○ At least once per month (1 point)
- ○ Less than once per month (No points)

Explain patrol efforts (e.g., frequency of patrol, patrol personnel, percent of lands covered by patrols)

The areas on the forest where the majority (>50%) of OHV use occurs are: Prosser Pits, Sugar Pine, Foresthill, Burlington, Pierce, Downieville and Rattlesnake areas. Each of these areas is patrolled at least once a week by either a Law Enforcement or Forest Protection Officer. All other more remote areas in the system are patrolled at least monthly with many of them patrolled every two weeks. More patrols are scheduled if increased LE presence is needed. In addition to LEO's and FPO's the forest is patoled by Fire Prevention Technicians (FPT's) who have the authority to issue citiations for OHV violations.

7. Prevention of OHV trespass - Measures (Page 3)

c. Measures to prevent OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas 5

(Check all that apply) (Please select applicable values)

- ☑ Barriers and/or signing are used to prevent OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas (3 points)
- ☑ Education programs, maps and/or brochures provided to the public address OHV trespass, including respect for private property (2 points)

Explain measures utilized to prevent OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas

Numerous methods are employed to deter trespass onto adjacent private lands and OHV closed areas. On the ground, the most effective means is by various types of physical barriers and signs. Becuse experience has shown that Bulletin Boards in the Forest increses compliance by providing usuful information, we have installed 30 additional ones this past year with more planned. Primarily through increased Law Enforcement funding we have been able to have more uniformed personnel in the field which also increases compliance and provides additional public service contacts. Presently, as part of our ongoing Travel Management program, large numbers of free maps which include the Temporary Forest Order are available in many locations throughout the forest which shows riders the areas approved to ride. In November 2009, the Tahoe will have their final Motor Vehicle Use Map published and available for public distribution and posting.

8. OHV Education

8 OHV Education - Page 1

a. Education materials available onsite 10

(Check all that apply) (Please select applicable values)

- ☑ Free literature is provided to visitors describing safe and responsible OHV recreational practices (5 points)
- ☑ Bulletin boards, signs or kiosks, at the majority of staging areas, trailheads, or other areas where the public gathers provide information concerning safe and responsible OHV Recreation (5 points)

b. Applicant or Land Manager provides formal programs, educational talks, school field trips, etc. to the public to educate them on safe and responsible OHV recreational practices: 0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ○ 50 or more per year (3 points)
- ○ 20 to 49 times per year (2 points)
- ○ 5 to 19 times per year (1 point)
- ◉ Less than 5 times per year (No points)

8. OHV Education - Page 2

c. When Facility is open, staff are available at trailheads, visitor centers and/or entrance stations to provide information on safe and responsible OHV use 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ◉ Daily (5 points)
- ○ On all weekends (4 points)
- ○ On the majority of weekends (2 points)
- ○ On major holidays (1 points)
- ○ None of the above (No points)

d. ATV Safety Institute and/or Motorcycle Safety Foundation approved training courses are offered 0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ○ Weekly (3 points)
- ○ Monthly (1 point)
- ◉ Less frequently than monthly (No points)

Describe Land Manager's onsite education efforts:

Each of the Ranger Districts and the Supervisors Office is staffed by knowledgeable personnel to answer the telephoning and drop in public with their OHV questions. This includes the distribution of free maps of riding areas, various brouchures, laws, regularions, State OHV websites, weather and/or trail conditions and other usuful information. As indicated in other sections of this application, uniformed Forest Service personnel are available in the field to answer similiar questions. Forest personnel staff booths at County Fairs, community events, and speak at various club or organizations meetings concerning OHV activities. The Forest uses Bulletin Boards, and through our Public Affairs Officer, print and other media to inform the public about OHV news or concerns.

9. Website

a. OHV outreach efforts are accomplished through the Land Manager's website 0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ○ No (skip to question 10)
- ◉ Yes (provide URL address and answer item b)

Provide URL address www.fs.fed.us/r5/tahoe/recreation/arrd/ohv.shtml

b. The Land Manager's website contains the following items 5

(Check all that apply) - Scoring: 1 point each up to a maximum of 5 points. (Please select applicable values)

- ☑ Map to location
- ☐ Hours of operation
- ☐ Safety information
- ☑ Visitor facilities
- ☑ Contact information
- ☑ News releases
- ☐ Information on responsible riding
- ☑ Map of Facilities
- ☐ Fee schedule
- ☑ Seasonal restrictions
- ☑ Link to Division Website
- ☐ Law enforcement contact information

10. OHV Outreach

Check all forms of OHV outreach the Applicant utilizes: 3

Scoring: 1 point each up to a maximum of 3 points. (Please select applicable values)

- ☐ Billboards
- ☐ CDs and/or DVDs
- ☑ Community meetings
- ☐ OHV dealers
- ☑ Fairs
- ☑ News releases
- ☐ Other (specify)
- ☐ Television
- ☐ Parades
- ☐ Radio

☐ Programs at schools

11. Natural and Cultural Resources

11. Natural and Cultural Resources - Page 1

a. Is the Land Manager's OHV area a completely fenced track facility with little or no native vegetation?
0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

◉ No (answer item b) ○ Yes (5 points, explain and then skip to item 12)

Explain 'Yes' response

11. Natural and Cultural Resources - Page 2

b. Resource Management Information System 5

Does the Land Manager maintain a management information system managed by qualified environmental staff that identifies and monitors the impacts of the OHV activity and contains at least the following:

- Ongoing survey/inventory of species
- Ongoing survey/inventory of archeological sites
- Biological monitoring that measures changes in populations
- Components that evaluate the effects of OHV recreation and related activity on the species;
- Recommendations for improvement in species management
- Strategies to respond to changing conditions that affect the survival or reproduction of species? (Please select one from list)

○ No (No points) ◉ Yes (5 points)

Reference Document

Tahoe National Forest Land Managment Plan
Sierra Nevada Forest Pan Amendment

12. Soil Management

12. Soil Management - Page 1

a. Land Manager has developed a systematic methodology for evaluating soil conditions of its OHV Opportunities? 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

○ No (No points) ◉ Yes (5 points)

Explain 'Yes' response Covered in National Forest Service Manual and Handbook direction, Regional Best Management Practices, Regional Soil Standards and the Tahoe's Soil Monitoring Plan

b. Land Manager has developed methods to address soil issues? 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

○ No (No points) ◉ Yes (5 points)

Explain 'Yes' response Soil issues are covered in the Tahoe Soil Plan submitted as part of this grant application. It also covers the information found in response to question 12a above.

12. Soil Management - Page 2

c. Land Manager performs soil monitoring 3

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- (•) Monthly (3 points)
- ( ) After major rain events (2 points)
- ( ) Annually (No points)

13. Sound Level Testing

The Applicant or Land Manager conducts, or causes to be conducted, sound level testing 0

(Check only one if applicable) (Please select one from list)

- ( ) On most (50% or more) holidays and weekends (4 points)
- ( ) At least 25% but less than 50% of holidays and weekends (2 points)
- (•) Less than 25% of holidays and weekends (No points)

Describe the sound testing program

Designated Law Enforcemnet Officers who have been trained to perform sound testing of vehicles periodically monitor vehicles for sound compliance. This is usually done on busy weekends at high use facilities. Because of training requirements and equipment calabration requirements not all officers are certified to conduct sound testing. Although the Tahoe National Forest has high OHV/OSV use, generally, the majority of the OHV's are in compliance. Additional effort in monitoring is accomplished if there is reported problem areas.